

OVERLAND CHINA MAIL
(PUBLISHED EVERY
MAIL DAY)
Contains the Weekly News
of Hongkong and the
Far East.
Price (including Postage) to any
part of the world \$13.
per annum.

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

AGENTS
Under the name of "The China Mail"
and "Overland China Mail"
may be made in our office,
the following ports:-
Canton, Peking, & Co.
Hankow, Shanghai & Co.
Shanghai, Peking & Co.
Yokohama, Peking & Co.
Manila, A.S. Watson & Co.

No. 16,490. 號七十月三年六十百九千壹美 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1916. 辰丙戌歲年五國民華中 PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
Wine & Spirit Merchants
ESTABLISHED 74 YEARS
Agents for:-
W. & A. GILBEY'S
WINE & SPIRITS.
JOHN DEWAR & SON'S
SCOTCH WHISKY.
JOHN JEFFREY & CO.'S
PILSENER BEER.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.
Corps Order by Lieut.-Col. A.
Chapman, V.D.

Private R. A. Wilkinson joined the
Corps on 16. 3. 16, is allocated to Co. No.
1983 and is posted to Scout Company (No.
4, Section).

Subordinate Practice at Headquarters on
Saturday, 18th inst. Parade at Blake Road at
8.30 a.m. Uniform-Khaki drill tunic
and shorts, puttees, coat and cap.
Drill, all members, at Blake Road, 7.30
a.m. on Monday 20th, Tuesday 21st,
Thursday 23rd and Friday 24th inst. n.
Full charge Practice on Sunday, 20th
inst. Parade at Blake Road at 9 a.m. sharp.
Uniform as above.

Field Operations will take place on 25th
inst. Details will be notified later.
PARADES.

Parades for Saturday, 18th inst.
7.30 a.m. Members of Signalling Section
and the Signallers, as detailed in Signalling
Section order dated 8. 12. 15-Morse flag
and Heliograph practice at Headquarters.
2.30 p.m. Ministry (Part II only) at
King's Park Range, as detailed in Corps
order No. 4 dated 13. 3. 16.

PARADES NEXT WEEK.
March 20th 7.30 p.m. No. 2 Sec. Scouts
Co. M. G. instruction at Headquarters.
March 21st 5.10 p.m. Centre Sec. B. (G.
Co. M. G. instruction at King's Park Range.
March 22nd 4.00 p.m. No. 1 Sec. Scouts
Co. M. G. instruction at Headquarters.
March 23rd 5.10 p.m. No. 4 Sec. Scouts
Co. M. G. instruction at Headquarters.
March 24th 5.10 p.m. No. 3 Sec. Scouts
Co. M. G. instruction at Headquarters.
Remainder the same as this week.

DETAILS.
On duty to night, Right Section M.G.
Company.
On duty to-morrow night, No. 2 Section
Arty. Batty.
On duty 10th inst. Scouts G. company.
Orderly Officer, Lieut. C. Smi. b.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE
ORCHESTRA-URGENT ORDER.
All members of the Police Reserve
Orchestra will attend at the City Hall at
4.15 p.m. sharp on Saturday afternoon,
March 18th, and play during the Tea to
be given there by Lady May and the
Ladies of Hongkong to the Crews of H.M.
Ship "bow in port."

DRILL CUP-URGENT ORDER OF
COMPETING.
Teams will parade punctually at the
times mentioned below (Platoon Num-
bers in brackets):-

2.50 p.m. No. 3 Co. (2)
3.00 p.m. No. 2 Co. (1)
3.10 p.m. No. 2 Co. (2)
3.20 p.m. No. 2 Co. (3)
3.30 p.m. No. 2 Co. (4)
3.40 p.m. No. 1 Co. (1)
3.50 p.m. No. 1 Co. (2)
4.00 p.m. No. 3 Co. (1)
4.10 p.m. No. 1 Co. (3)
4.20 p.m. No. 3 Co. (2)
4.30 p.m. No. 1 Co. (2)
4.40 p.m. No. 3 Co. (2)

Uniform with caps and Coys. Team
Commanders wear Helmets and Spikes.
MOOSTED PATROLS.
Monday, March 20th.-The following
members will report in uniform (Caps
without Covers) to the Riding Master at
5.30 p.m. sharp:-Sergeant Major Boylaner,
Troopers, Scull, Grimble, Fernandez,
Maxwell, Kew, Alves, Chan Mak Hung,
Golding and Cartwright.

Orderly Trooper for week ending Satur-
day, March 25th.-Trooper Kew.
On and from Monday, March 20th, all
members of whatever rank and whether
riding their own ponies or not, will enter
in the Patrol Book (which will be kept
in the Police Reserve Stables) the fol-
lowing particulars:-Pony, ridden, Time,
Out and in Stables, District patrolled.
Failure to enter up this record will be
treated as a default.

ORCHESTRA PRACTICE.
Monday, March 20th.-Practice at 6.00
p.m.
(Sgd.) F. C. JENKIN.
D.S.P. (Reserve).

If you have lost your appetite, one of
the big variety of dainty dishes at the
ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt
you.

BUSINESS NOTICES.
STEAM OR MOTOR VESSELS
6,000 Tons, 3,000 Horse Power now Built.
Steel Buildings Work of Every Description.
Castings Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.
Prompt Attention and Shipment to Destinations.
W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.
KOWLOON BAY.

**THORNE'S
OLD VAT
NO. 4
SCOTCH WHISKY.**

THIS VAT WAS STARTED BY THE LATE ROBERT
THORNE OF GREENOCK AND HAS BEEN
SOLD AS NO. 4 SINCE 1831.

SOLE AGENTS:
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
Telephone No. 616.

**LA "GIRALDA"
MANILA CIGARS.**
Excelentes in boxes of 25 \$4.50
Imperiales " " " 25 3.25
Especiales La Giralda " " " 25 3.00
Perfectos " " " 25 2.75
Perlas " " " 25 1.90
Estrellas " " " 50 4.50
Reina Victoria " " " 100 8.00

SOLE AGENTS:
HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.
Established 1893
MANUFACTURERS OF
PURE Manila ROPE
STRAND 3" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.
CABLE LAID 5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.
3 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE.
Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.
Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
Shewan Tomes & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, April 11, 1912

"MUMEYA"
"While-you-wait" Photography.
JUST ARRIVED FROM JAPAN A FULLY QUALIFIED ARTIST WITH
APPARATUS AND MATERIALS WHICH CAN FINISH
IN AN HOUR.
PRICE 2.00 per 3 pcs. on Post Cards.
No. 8 A Queen's Road Central.
TEL: No. 254.

BUSINESS NOTICES.
**THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND
ENGINEERING CO. OF
HONGKONG, LTD.**
TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FUR-
NACE, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL,
ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.
WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE
AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.
Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway
Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 75' x 85' x 34'
Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.
THREE PATENT RAMPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement,
providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY-ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES
throughout the Sheds ranging up to 100 Tons.
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS FOR:-
JOHN I. THORNTON & CO., LTD.
PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 1-1/2 to 150 H.P.
As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.
MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS,
LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS & PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY
DESCRIPTION.
MOTOR PUMPING & LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.
Dockyard Manager can be seen between the hours of 11 a.m. and 12 noon at the
Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN AGENTS.
Telegraphic Address: TAIKOO DOCK. Telephone No. 112.

VICTORIA THEATRE
To-night! To-night!! To-night!!!
AND THREE NIGHTS ONLY
TOM MELBOURNE'S COMEDY CO.
IN
"THE BROKEN MIRROR"
THE LONDON HIPPODROME SUCCESS.
A NEW MUSICAL COMEDY
"GOOD BYE FOR EVER"
ALSO
THE THREE DELBOYS
COMEDY FIRE JUGGLERS.
Monday, March 20th. One Night Only.
"THE PASSING SHOW" and "THE BACHELOR'S DREAM"
Tuesday, March 21st.
"KEEP SMILING" and "THE SENTRY BOX"

THE HONGKONG HOTEL
AND
GRILL ROOM
J. H. TAGGART,
MANAGER.

PEAK HOTEL.
ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP,
Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.
A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS' HOTEL.
Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies' Rooms,
Roof Garden.
Terms: From \$5 per day Max. Telegraph Add: "Peakful."
P. O. FEUSTEL,
Manager.

KING EDWARD HOTEL
Central Location.
A. L. Electric Trams Pass Entrance.
Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighters,
European Baths and Sanitary Fixtures,
Hot and Cold Water System throughout.
Best of Food and Service.
Telephone 372.
Telegraphic Address: "Victoria."
W. WITCHELL,
Manager.

SIEN TING.
Surgeon-Dentist.
No. 14, D'ARQUER STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Oral and
Cranial.

BUSINESS NOTICES.
GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.
Portland Cement
In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.
Shewan, Tomes & Co.
GENERAL MANAGERS.

**HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO &
WEST RIVER STEAMERS**
JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.
HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.
FRIDAY, 17th MARCH.
8 A.M. "KINSHAN" 8 A.M. "FATSHAN"
10 P.M. "FATSHAN" 4.30 P.M. "HONAM"

SATURDAY, 18th MARCH.
8 A.M. "HONAM" 8 A.M. "KINSHAN"
10 P.M. "KINSHAN" 4.30 P.M. "FATSHAN"

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer) 10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.
S.S. "TAI SHAN" Tons 2076 | S.S. "SUI TAI" Tons 1851
HONGKONG TO MACAO.
Week days at 8 A.M. and 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf
Sundays at 9 A.M. and 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
MACAO TO HONGKONG.
Week days at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M. Sundays at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.
SUNDAY, 19th MARCH.
The Company's Steamship "TAISHAN"
will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9
and return from Macao at 3 P.M.
N.B.-The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at
7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street
Wharf.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.
S.S. "SUI TAI".
Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 P.M.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 P.M.

**JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,
AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

CANTON-WUHOW LINE.
S.S. "SUI TAI", 588 Tons, and S.S. "NAN SHING", 469 Tons.
One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuhow every Monday, Wednesday
and Friday, at about 8 A.M.; and the other leaves Wuhow for Canton on the
same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 8 days. Passengers can return to
Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers "LINTAY" and
"BANUL". These vessels have superior Cabin accommodations and are lighted
throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.
Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the:-
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO. LTD.
HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor),
Opposite the Blake Pier.

ALEXANDRA CAFE.
We Serve the Best Tiffin or Dinner in Hongkong
for \$1.00.
Roast Ready for the Table Hot or Cold Roast Turkey, Geese, Pheasants,
Sirloin of Beef, Saddle of Mutton &c., Pork Sausages (own make) Game Pies
Pork Pies, Plum Puddings, Minced Meat, Minced Pies.

Bournville
The "COCOA de Luxe"
HIGHEST GRADE
BRITISH MADE
Cadbury's Bournville Cocoa represents the
highest grade of native cocoa at present on
the market; it fully maintains its high reputa-
tion for value and deliciousness of flavor, and
is second to none in any respect whatsoever.
Medical Magazine, March, 1912
**CADBURY'S
CHOCOLATES**
In Tins and Fancy Boxes
Specially Packed for Export
FROM "THE FACTORY IN A GARDEN" BOURNVILLE, ENG.
Hongkong, Dec. 17, 1911.

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE 32nd ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above COMPANY will be held at the COMPANY OFFICE, 31, GEORGE STREET, HONGKONG, on SATURDAY, the 25th March, 1916, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1915, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

General Managers.

Hongkong, March 11, 1916. 423

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED will be held at the COMPANY OFFICE, 31, GEORGE STREET, HONGKONG, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of March, 1916, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1915, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered in the following manner:

(a) That after the word "Company" in the 10th line of Article 110 the following words shall be added:—

"The General Managers may also with the consent of the Consulting Committee pay such bonus or bonuses as the General Managers shall think fit."

(b) That the words "Bonus or Bonuses" shall be inserted immediately after the word "Dividend" in the 18th line of Article 110.

(c) That the words "and bonuses" shall be inserted immediately after the word "Dividend" in the 1st line of Article 110.

Should the above Resolution be passed by the requisite majority, it will be submitted to the Shareholders at the next Annual Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated this 11th day of March, 1916.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

General Managers.

Hongkong, March 11, 1916. 409

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the OFFICE of the General Managers, 31, GEORGE STREET, HONGKONG, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of March, 1916, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1915, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to 18th instant both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

General Managers.

Hongkong, March 8, 1916. 409

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the OFFICE of the General Managers, 31, GEORGE STREET, HONGKONG, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of March, 1916, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1915, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to 18th instant both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

General Managers.

Hongkong, March 2, 1916. 190

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the above COMPANY will be held at the OFFICE of the General Managers, 31, GEORGE STREET, HONGKONG, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of March, 1916, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1915, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to 18th instant both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

General Managers.

Hongkong, March 2, 1916. 186

LUZON SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the above COMPANY will be held at the OFFICE of the General Managers, 31, GEORGE STREET, HONGKONG, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of March, 1916, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1915, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to 18th instant both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

General Managers.

Hongkong, March 13, 1916. 429

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the COLONIAL (Hongkong) REGISTER of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, 21st MARCH, 1916, to WEDNESDAY, 22nd APRIL, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

W. E. ROBERTS,

Secretary.

Hongkong, March 13, 1916. 425

INTIMATIONS

G. R. NOTICE.

UNTIL Further Notice the Government Dockyard "ST. ENOCH" will be doing an area extending to 300 yards South of the Star Ferry Pier at Tsim Sha Teui, Kowloon.

All craft are warned to pass outside 100 yards from this vessel and all steamers must show their engines to slow when passing within 300 yards of her.

When the Dockyard is working she will fly by day a red burgee from after-mast and by night 2 red lights, one at each mast-head.

C. W. BECKWITH,

Commander, R.N.

Harbour Master, etc.

Harbour Department,

Hongkong, March 11, 1916. 419

G. R. NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that SHALD TENDERS in Duplicate, which should be clearly marked "TENDER FOR LEASE OF OLD LAND OFFICE BUILDING," will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until Noon of MONDAY, the 21st April, 1916. For the lease of the two-story building formerly occupied by the Land Office, adjoining the Old Supreme Court, from 1st May, 1916, to 31st December, 1918, subject to certain conditions which shall be published at the Office of the Director of Public Works.

Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt to the effect that the tenderer has deposited in the Colonial Treasury a sum of Five Hundred Dollars (\$500) as a pledge of the bona fides of his offer, which sum shall be forfeited to the Crown if the tenderer refuses to carry out his tender and comply with the above-mentioned conditions, should the tender be accepted.

Form of tender and further particulars may be obtained from the Office of the Director of Public Works.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

W. CHATHAM,

Director of Public Works.

Public Works Office,

Hongkong, March 16, 1916. 434

NOTICE.

THE Women of Hongkong are offering a little ENTERTAINMENT to the crew of H. M. ships now in the Harbour on SATURDAY, March 18th.

SPORTS—NAVAL YARD 2 P.M.

(By kind permission of Admiral Anstruther)

Tea, CHURCH HALL, 4.30 P.M.

Donations of \$1.00 or upward will be gratefully received by Mr. N. J. STAN, Hon. Treasurer, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Hongkong, March 16, 1916. 438

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

A COMPETITION will be held over the FAN LING COURSE commencing on 1st April for a prize kindly presented by R. E. the Governor.

CONTRIBUTORS.—Match play under handicaps. Limited to handicaps of 12 and over.

Entrance fee 50 cents per round, the proceeds to go to the War Charities Committee.

Intending competitors are requested to sign their names on the board at Happy Valley or Fan Ling or to send same in writing to the Undersigned Ojo Messrs. Bradley & Co., Ltd. not later than the 15th instant.

T. W. HILL,

Acting Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, March 14, 1916. 430

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTIETH YEARLY MEETING OF THE HONGKONG CLUB will be held in the Club House, on MONDAY, the 27th March, 1916, at 6.30 P.M.

By Order,

E. DES VOEUX,

Secretary.

Hongkong, March 10, 1916. 413

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-NINTH HALF YEARLY DRAWING OF 65 Dubauts (1896 issue) of the HONGKONG CLUB, PAYABLE on FRIDAY, the 31st March, will be held in the Club House at 11 o'clock A.M. on FRIDAY, the 24th March, 1916.

"Barrets of Dubauts are invited to attend the Drawing."

By Order,

E. DES VOEUX,

Secretary.

Hongkong, March 10, 1916. 414

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION NO. 1

THERAPION NO. 2

THERAPION NO. 3

THERAPION NO. 4

THERAPION NO. 5

THERAPION NO. 6

THERAPION NO. 7

THERAPION NO. 8

THERAPION NO. 9

THERAPION NO. 10

THERAPION NO. 11

THERAPION NO. 12

THERAPION NO. 13

THERAPION NO. 14

THERAPION NO. 15

THERAPION NO. 16

THERAPION NO. 17

THERAPION NO. 18

THERAPION NO. 19

THERAPION NO. 20

THERAPION NO. 21

THERAPION NO. 22

THERAPION NO. 23

THERAPION NO. 24

THERAPION NO. 25

THERAPION NO. 26

THERAPION NO. 27

THERAPION NO. 28

THERAPION NO. 29

THERAPION NO. 30

THERAPION NO. 31

THERAPION NO. 32

THERAPION NO. 33

THERAPION NO. 34

THERAPION NO. 35

THERAPION NO. 36

THERAPION NO. 37

THERAPION NO. 38

THERAPION NO. 39

THERAPION NO. 40

THERAPION NO. 41

THERAPION NO. 42

THERAPION NO. 43

THERAPION NO. 44

THERAPION NO. 45

THERAPION NO. 46

THERAPION NO. 47

THERAPION NO. 48

THERAPION NO. 49

THERAPION NO. 50

THERAPION NO. 51

THERAPION NO. 52

THERAPION NO. 53

THERAPION NO. 54

THERAPION NO. 55

THERAPION NO. 56

THERAPION NO. 57

THERAPION NO. 58

THERAPION NO. 59

THERAPION NO. 60

THERAPION NO. 61

THERAPION NO. 62

THERAPION NO. 63

THERAPION NO. 64

THERAPION NO. 65

THERAPION NO. 66

THERAPION NO. 67

THERAPION NO. 68

THERAPION NO. 69

THERAPION NO. 70

THERAPION NO. 71

THERAPION NO. 72

THERAPION NO. 73

THERAPION NO. 74

THERAPION NO. 75

THERAPION NO. 76

THERAPION NO. 77

THERAPION NO. 78

THERAPION NO. 79

THERAPION NO. 80

THERAPION NO. 81

THERAPION NO. 82

THERAPION NO. 83

THERAPION NO. 84

THERAPION NO. 85

THERAPION NO. 86

THERAPION NO. 87

THERAPION NO. 88

THERAPION NO. 89

THERAPION NO. 90

THERAPION NO. 91

THERAPION NO. 92

THERAPION NO. 93

THERAPION NO. 94

THERAPION NO. 95

THERAPION NO. 96

THERAPION NO. 97

THERAPION NO. 98

THERAPION NO. 99

THERAPION NO. 100

THERAPION NO. 101

THERAPION NO. 102

THERAPION NO. 103

THERAPION NO. 104

THERAPION NO. 105

THERAPION NO. 106

THERAPION NO. 107

THERAPION NO. 108

THERAPION NO. 109

THERAPION NO. 110

THERAPION NO. 111

THERAPION NO. 112

THERAPION NO. 113

THERAPION NO. 114

THERAPION NO. 115

THERAPION NO. 116

THERAPION NO. 117

THERAPION NO. 118

THERAPION NO. 119

THERAPION NO. 120

THERAPION NO. 121

THERAPION NO. 122

THERAPION NO. 123

THERAPION NO. 124

THERAPION NO. 125

THERAPION NO. 126

THERAPION NO. 127

THERAPION NO. 128

THERAPION NO. 129

THERAPION NO. 130

THERAPION NO. 131

THERAPION NO. 132

THERAPION NO. 133

THERAPION NO. 134

THERAPION NO. 135

THERAPION NO. 136

THERAPION NO. 137

THERAPION NO. 138

THERAPION NO. 139

THERAPION NO. 140

THERAPION NO. 141

THERAPION NO. 142

THERAPION NO. 143

THERAPION NO. 144

THERAPION NO. 145

THERAPION NO. 146

THERAPION NO. 147

THERAPION NO. 148

THERAPION NO. 149

THERAPION NO. 150

THERAPION NO. 151

THERAPION NO. 152

THERAPION NO. 153

THERAPION NO. 154

THERAPION NO. 155

THERAPION NO. 156

THERAPION NO. 157

THERAPION NO. 158

THERAPION NO. 159

THERAPION NO. 160

THERAPION NO. 161

THERAPION NO. 162

THERAPION NO. 163

THERAPION NO. 164

THERAPION NO. 165

THERAPION NO. 166

THERAPION NO. 167

THERAPION NO. 168

THERAPION NO. 169



Hughes and Hough

Auctioneers to the Government
and Admiralty.

General Auctioneers
and
Share, Coal and
General Brokers.

PROPRIETORS

"TO-KWA-WAN"
COAL STORAGE.

Codes used
"A.B.C. 4th & 5th Editions."
A1. TELEGRAPHIC CODE.

Telegraphic Address
MEIRION HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

SATURDAY,
the 18th March, 1916, at 11 a.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

STRAW HATS, PANAMA HATS,
FE T HATS, AND CAPS,
NEW STOCK.

A Number of Cases of
FRENCH MUSHROOMS.

Terms:—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 15, 1916. 433

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

SATURDAY,
the 18th March, 1916, at 11 a.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

23 BALES OF WHITE PAPER.

Terms:—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 15, 1916. 435

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

TUESDAY,
the 21st March, 1916, commencing at
2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

A QUANTITY OF
VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND
BLACKWOOD FURNITURE,
FIRE BRASSES, CARPETS,
RUGS, etc.
As Follows:—
One Silk Upholstered Suite, Arm-chairs
and Sofa, Card Table, Bedroom Furniture,
Double and Single Brass and Brass-
mounted Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner
Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and
Chairs, Tea and Coffee Services,
etc., etc., Dinner, Tea and Coffee Services,
Crockery, Glass, and E.P. Ware, 2
Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, Bath
Room Utensils, Metal Safes, etc., etc.,
etc.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 15, 1916. 432

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

WEDNESDAY,
the 22nd March, 1916, at 2.30 p.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

ABOUT 100 CASES OF PAINT.

Consisting of:—
White and Blue Yacht Paint, Dark
Lead Colour, Wood and Iron Paint, Yellow
anti-rust, etc., etc., etc.

On view morning of Sale.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 15, 1916. 428

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

**ONE DINNER SERVICE AND ONE
SET OF GLASSWARE, RECENTLY
ARRIVED FROM THE CIVIL
SERVICE STORES, LONDON.**

Particulars may be had from the Under-
signed.

Terms:—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 15, 1916. 408

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

THURSDAY,
the 23rd March, 1916, at 11 a.m., at the
Army Service Corps Barracks Dept.
Enclosure, opposite H.M.S.
Dockyard Gate, Queen's Road.
SUNDRY MESS FURNITURE,
Consisting of:—
Writing Tables, Washstands, Arm-chairs,
Cupboards, Metal Safes, etc., etc.

Also
BILLIARD TABLE
BY THURSTON & Co.,
And
TWO PIANOS.

On view from the 22nd inst.

For further information apply to the
undersigned.

Terms:—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 15, 1916. 420

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from W. T. Edwards, Esq.,
to sell by Public Auction,

on

FRIDAY,
the 24th March, 1916, at 2.30 p.m.,
at his Residence "Bryndarion," No. 17A,
Kennedy Road.

THE

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE,
etc., etc., etc.

Comprising:—
Drawing Room Suite, Arm-chairs, Sofa,
Pictures, Carpets, Curtains and Poles
China or Glass Cabinet, Brass Fender and
Fire Brasses, 400-day Clock, etc., Large
Sideboard (practically new), Oval Extension
Dining Table (Mahogany), Dinner, Tea and
Coffee Services, Cutlery, Glass Ware, etc.,
Large Brass Bedstead, Hair Mattresses,
Single Bedstead (practically new), Large
and Small Wardrobes, etc., Treadle Sewing
Machine, Sundry Bed and Table Linens,
etc., Porcelain Lavatory, Basins, Large
Enamelled Bath, Gas Fittings and Two
Geyser, Ice Chest, Pantry and Kitchen
Utensils, etc., etc.

Also
Piano "Sutgart" in very good con-
dition, Tennis Nets, Croquet Set, and a
large number of Plants in Pots, Porcelain
Flower Pots, etc., etc., One Sanderson
5 x 4 Camera, One half-plate Camera with
Vandenberg Lens.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

On view day of Sale.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 15, 1916. 428

LANDLADY AND IRATE ARMY OFFICER.

DAMAGES FOR FALSE
IMPRISONMENT.

London, February 5.—The arrest of a
Margate woman boarding-house keeper at
midnight by two soldiers with fixed
bayonets was told to Mr Justice Lush in
the King's Bench yesterday.

The plaintiff, Miss Helena Emma Jane
Clarke, of The Albany, Cliftonville, sued
Captain Henry William Case, R.A.M.C.,
stationed at Margate, to recover damages
for alleged false imprisonment and assault.
Captain Case pleaded the Defence of the
Reason Regulation and the orders made
thereunder.

Mr Maddocks, for the plaintiff, described
the facts as "most unusual and extra-
ordinary." Captain Case with his wife and
family had been staying at the house for
about three months, when on September
25 last, in consequence of a notice issued
by the police, the plaintiff posted in the
house a special notice that the electric light
would be turned off at a quarter-past eleven
each night.

Captain Case returned about half past
ten that night, banged at the plaintiff's
bedroom door, and shouted out: "What
about this light? If it is turned off I shall
leave in the morning." Miss Clarke sent
her companion, Miss Ireland, downstairs
to inform Captain Case that the light must
be turned out, and that if he desired to do
so he could leave. At a quarter-past
eleven, counsel continued, the light was
switched off, and Captain Case again "went
up to the plaintiff's bedroom door and
said: "I demand the light to be put on
at once Margate is a garrison town."

"GUARDS, ARREST THE WOMAN."

Miss Clarke asked that a police constable
should be sent for, and Captain Case left
the house. A few minutes later there was
a banging on the front door: a d d two
soldiers with rifles and fixed bayonets
entered. Miss Clarke was in her bedroom,
in her nightdress. She put on her dressing
gown and went downstairs. Captain Case
said: "Where is the light? Show those
men (referring to the soldiers) or I will
remove you to the guard-room." The
plaintiff moved towards the cellar where
the switch of the electric light was fixed,
and Captain Case shouted: "Guards, arrest
that woman." Thereupon the soldiers
seized hold of Miss Clarke's arms and put
her under arrest. She was kept in that
position for nearly half an hour. Then
she was allowed to go upstairs and dress,
the two soldiers following her to the bed-
room door with their rifles and bayonets.

When the plaintiff went downstairs
again, Mr Maddocks continued, she was
held by one of the soldiers. Her brother
telephoned to the police station. When a

constable arrived Captain Case informed
him that the plaintiff had refused to put
on the electric light and he had put her
under arrest. The constable advised the
plaintiff to put on the light in order to
save further trouble.

Miss Clarke, in cross-examination, said
she knew the authorities were expecting
a raid.

Mr Doughty: "Did not Captain Case ask
you politely to turn on the electric light?"
Not he said in a defiant manner. "Guards,
arrest this woman."

THE CAPTAIN'S VERSION.

Captain Case, in his evidence, stated that
in case of emergency it was his duty to
turn out as quickly as possible and render
aid to the military and civil authorities.
When he first went to her house he asked
the plaintiff that he might have the electric
light always at his command. His military
correspondence often occupied him till past
midnight. On returning to the house
shortly after ten o'clock on September 25
he went to the plaintiff's bedroom, knocked
at the door, and asked her to allow him to
have the electric current on at night and
promised to pay extra. He then went
to the drawing-room. At a quarter-
past eleven the light went out. He
went to the plaintiff's room and told
her that if his request was not acceded to
he should take measures to obtain the
light. Afterwards he went to the guard-
room, got two soldiers, and took them to
the house. Miss Clarke stood at the cellar
door and prevented the soldiers from
turning on the light. He was fully deter-
mined to have the light, and informed the
plaintiff that if she did not allow him to
pass he should ask the soldiers to remove
her from the house. She refused to move,
and he told the soldiers to remove her.
When the constable arrived he witness
told him that he should let the men down
the cellar and keep them there if necessary.
The constable then advised the plaintiff
to turn the light on. The witness left the
house the next day.

Mr Maddocks (cross-examining): Did
it not occur to you that it would have been
better to postpone these drastic measures
till the next morning? I did not know
that my services might not be required
at any time.

Mr Justice Lush: Why did you not
tell the soldiers to turn on the light?
Because she had "her back to the cellar
door." I told them to remove her.

COUGHING INTO CONSUMPTION

"Only a Cough—let your stop
it while it is ONLY a cough."

**WATERBURY'S
METABOLIZED
COD LIVER OIL
COMPOUND**

The finest preparation made
for combating severe coughs.
CURES any cough that is
ONLY a cough. Very palatable.
OF ALL CHEMISTS

Prices: \$1.25 and \$2.25.

INTIMATIONS

OLD FRIENDS ARE BEST

BLACK AND WHITE WHISKY

BOTTLED and SHIPPED

BY

JAS. BUCHANAN & CO., LTD.

GLASGOW & LONDON.

DONNELLY & WHYTE.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Your orders were not to use force?

Yes.

THE JUDGE'S VIEW.

Mr Justice Lush: What had she done
which necessitated her being placed under
arrest? She interfered with me in carrying
out my military duties.

What military duties?—Being available
instantly in case of alarm.

Mr Justice Lush: At present I think
the defendant made a mistake, and a serious
one in his view of his authority.

Mr Maddocks (to witness): You might
have soldiers here and tell them to stand
by me now? (Laughter.)—If I considered
you were obstructing me in the performance
of my military duties I should probably tell
them to do so.

And keep me under arrest?—If I thought
it was for the public safety, I should
(Laughter.) I believe I have full authority
under the Defence of the Realm Act.

Mr Justice Lush: Supposing you were
staying at a friend's house, do you think
you could put him under arrest if you
thought the electric light ought to be
available and your host not?

The witness was so very different in this case.
Mr Justice Lush held that Captain Case
had no authority to do what he admitted
having done, still less the steps the plaintiff
all-ged. Captain Case was not at the time
carrying out the orders of a competent
naval or military authority within the
meaning of the Defence of the Realm Act.
He was at the house as a visitor and had
no authority other than that of a visitor.

The jury assessed the damages at £250,
and his lordship entered judgment
accordingly, with costs. The question of a
stay of execution was deferred.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE cannot be
beaten, if Equalled. For Bread
Cakes, Confectioners Meals with Wines &
Liquors

SILIMPON (SEBASTIAN)
COAL.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
AGENTS for the COWIE HARBOUR
COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote
prices for best quality SILIMPON
COAL trimmed into Bunkers at SEBASTIAN
or SANDANAN (British North
Borneo).

SILIMPON COAL compares favourably
with the better grades of Japanese
Coal and gives good results on a very
moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBASTIAN or
SANDANAN exclusively for SILIMPON
COAL (either cargo or bunkers)
are exempt from payment of all Port
charges.

At Sebastien Steamers are berthed along-
side the Company's wharf where there is a
minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low
water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibutu Bay (Sebastien Har-
bour), Pricoa and all other information
concerning the Port can be had on
application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.

Agents Cowie Harbour Coal
Company, Limited.
Hongkong, Dec. 2, 1915. 1027

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

If you happen to be late your meals will
be Courteously and Promptly served
just the same. Only at the ALEXAN-
DRA CAFE.

Support
British
Trade!

Support
British
Trade!

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY, LIMITED

ONLY BRITISH PETROLEUM COMPANY IN THE FAR EAST

"Shell" Motor Spirit

The Acme of Perfection.

"Powerin" Motor Spirit

For Heavy Duty Vehicles.

"Swan" Benzine

For Dry Cleaning.

"TURPENE" A PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR
TURPENTINE

Kerosene

Fish Brands
Crown
Dragon
Rising Sun
Lampglass
CROSS

Liquid Fuel

For Diesel and Semi-Diesel Motors,
and Steamship Bunkers.

PARAFFIN WAX

"CROWN" CANDLES

MOESILINE

LUBRICATING OILS.

CROSS OIL, the cheapest and best oil for kerosene motors.

WE HAVE RECEIVED NEW STOCKS OF

JEFFREY'S
PILSENER
BEER

(BREWED IN SCOTLAND)

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 616.

W.M.
POWELL
LTD.

Telephone 318.

JUST ARRIVED
SMART

MILLINERY

Spring Wear.

PRETTY
SUNSHADES.DAINTY
NECKWEAR.

INSPECTION INVITED.

THE DIARY.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

11 a.m. Meeting of Paper, Hats, Caps, etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Houghton.
2 p.m. Entertainment of Crews of H.M. Ships at Naval Yard.
4.30 p.m. Tea for Crews of H.M. Ships in City Hall.

General Memoranda.

SUNDAY, March 19—
9 a.m.—Excursion to Macao by s.s. "Taiwan".
MONDAY, March 20—
5 p.m.—H.K. Tennis Championship—H. Hancock v. Y. C. Chow.
TUESDAY, March 21—
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture, Crockery, Pianos etc., at Messrs. Hughes and Houghton.
4.30 p.m.—H.K. Tennis Championship—H. A. Nisbet v. H. L. Yang, and Ng Sze Kwong v. W. L. Wei.
WEDNESDAY, March 22—
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Paints at Messrs. Hughes and Houghton.
THURSDAY, March 23—
11 a.m.—Auction of Mess Furniture, Billiard Table and Pianos at A.S.O. Barnard, Queen's Road.
FRIDAY, March 24—
11 a.m.—Drawing of Hongkong Club Debentures.
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture etc. at 17A, Kennedy Road.
SATURDAY, March 25—
11.30 a.m.—Hongkong Rope Co's Meeting.
11.45 a.m.—Hongkong Rope Co's Extraordinary Meeting.
8 p.m.—Volunteer Sergeants' Mess Dinner at Hongkong Hotel.
SUNDAY, March 26—
6.30 p.m.—Hongkong Club General Meeting.
TUESDAY, March 27—
11.30 a.m.—Hongkong Ice Co's Meeting.
11.30 a.m.—H.K. Fire Insurance Co's Meeting.
WEDNESDAY, March 28—
Hongkong Stock Exchange Settlement Day.
11.30 a.m.—China Sugar Refining Co's Meeting.
THURSDAY, March 29—
11.30 a.m.—Luzon Sugar Refining Co's Meeting.
FRIDAY, March 30—
11.30 a.m.—Luzon Sugar Refining Co's Meeting.
SATURDAY, April 1—
10.15 a.m.—Competition at Tai Ping for H.E. the Governor's Prize.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1918.

CURRENT TOPICS.

America at War.

At last, the United States are at war with Mexico, and military experts, we are told in a telegram to-day, predict a two years' campaign. America is supporting General Carranza against General VILLA. It will be guerrilla warfare, of course, but, even so, it is difficult to see how General VILLA can hold out for another two years. Presumably, with half the world already at war, he must have experienced the utmost difficulty for some time past in getting munitions. The sources of his supply are probably known to General Carranza, if not to the United States authorities, and we may be sure that to cut off his supplies entirely will be one of the first objects of the American Government. It has been freely rumoured that the protraction of this trouble in Mexico has been deliberately fostered by German intrigues for the express purpose of diverting American attention from the great war. It is not improbable, and the suggestion that thousands of Carranza's troops are now likely to join VILLA in opposing American intervention is probably inspired in the same quarter. It is hard to realise that including America, Mexico and China—engaged in wars of their own—no fewer than fifteen independent countries of the world are now at war, viz: Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, Japan, Belgium, Serbia, Montenegro and Portugal on the one side in the titanic struggle, and Germany, Austria and Turkey on the other. If we reckon India, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa as separate countries we have total of twenty countries involved in war. How many more countries are likely to be involved before the end of the war is reached is still a matter for speculation.

Defeat of the Senussi.

The reports of General Peyton received during the last few days indicate that there is not much fight left in the Senussi, whose great camp at Sollum, on the western frontier of Egypt, is now in our hands. Some people have painted the Senussi as formidable fighters, but whenever our troops have come into contact with them, they do not appear to have found them by any means formidable. Senussism—there seems to be no ready escape from the word—is described as a kind of monastic movement within Mohammedanism started in 1835 by Sayyid Mohammed ibn Ali. It had never been in itself a particularly aggressive creed: in his report on state of the Sudan in 1912 Lord Kitchener testified that the Senussi Sheikh had "maintained a satisfactory attitude and had shown a disposition to assist the authorities in preventing any disturbances." Travellers who have visited the Senussi and returned—they do not always return—have

usually expressed the opinion that all the Senussi wanted was to be left alone. When the great war broke out the Teuton-Turk combination apparently persuaded the Senussi that there was much to be gained by them if they co-operated in attacking the British in Egypt; but we imagine that Teuton-Turk influence will not count for much with the Senussi in future.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-day is St. Patrick's day.

Messrs Vernon and Smyth advise us that the afternoon quotations for Hongkong and Whampoa Dock shares are: old, \$113, sales and buyers; new, \$114; sales and buyers.

A theft of jewellery and pearls to the value of \$300 is reported to have taken place at 10, Lee Yuen Street, yesterday. The thief apparently entered the house through an open door on the verandah.

An instance is reported of an amazingly high dividend declared by a Japanese shipping firm, Messrs. Hiroimi & Co., Kobe, declared a dividend of 80% for the present term, breaking the previous record of 60%, as declared by the Uchida S.S. Co., Kobe.

We are asked to state in reference to the concert in aid of war charities organised by the Catholic Women's League, that owing to a misprint, not discovered in time, many of the unreserved seat tickets (\$1) for the 22nd, were sent out, with "Thursday" instead of "Wednesday" printed on them. Purchasers are asked to note this. There are still some tickets unreserved that may be had at the Hongkong Club, 22, Des Voeux Road. Reserved seats \$2, unreserved \$1.

The following are contributing to the programme, which will be different at the two concerts. Mrs. Hyndman, Mrs. Maitland, Mrs. F. N. Ribeiro, the Misses Gordon, Miss Elfrida Oswald, Mrs. Thomas, the Misses Escher and Bertha Xavier, Professor E. Damborn, Mr. E. Goulard d'Aguiar and the Orchestra of the Sociedade Philharmonica.

A NEW BARRISTER.

MR. HING SHING CHEE ADMITTED TO THE LOCAL BAR.

At the Summary Court this morning Mr. Hing Shing Chee of 13 Ashley Road, was admitted to the local bar by Sir Wm. Rees Davies, Chief Justice.

The Attorney General, Mr. J. H. Kemp, in introducing the young barrister, mentioned that he was the son of a very well-known Hongkong merchant, Mr. Cheong Hin Ming. Mr. Hing went to England in 1906 for his education and graduated at Cambridge University. He was called to the bar by the Bench of Gray's Inn on June 18th, 1915, and had deposited his certificate of call with the Registrar, together with an affidavit of identity by a solicitor of the Court.

The Chief Justice, addressing the new barrister, said that he had looked through Mr. Hing's papers and found that he was admitted a member of the bar by Gray's Inn. His Lordship had very much pleasure in admitting him to practise in the Courts of this Colony.

Mr. Hing: Thank you, my Lord.

AN EXTRAORDINARY STORY OF ROBBERY.

A man named Yan Hing Tong has complained to the Police that by means of a trick he was yesterday robbed of \$3,400. He resides at the Man Ting (on board) house, Queen's Road Central, and while out walking yesterday made the acquaintance of a man. After some conversation they went together to the first floor of 27, Jervois Street, where the man told him he could buy diamonds. On arriving at the house they met another man who afterwards left for the purpose of getting the diamonds. He was absent for about half an hour and returned with two men who searched the complainant and took away his money.

SEVEN LINERS TO BE BUILT.

IMPORTANT ORDERS FOR TYNESIDE.

Important shipbuilding orders were announced last month in Newcastle. The Prince Line, Newcastle, has ordered two passenger steamers from Messrs Palmer, of Jarrow, and two from Messrs Duxford, of Sunderland. The vessels will be each 4,900 tons, with a carrying capacity of 8,000 to 9,000 tons.

Messrs Hawthorn, Leslie, and Co., of Hebburn, have booked orders from the Commonwealth and Dominion Line (Ltd.) for three trim-stow passenger steamers of 10,000 tons each.

RUB IN.

A GOOD many people think rheumatism can't be cured without taking nauseous medicine. Chamberlain's Pain Balm manages, however, to get into the skin and cure the rheumatism without any internal remedy in any form, and give relief quickly. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE MAGISTRACY.

ATTEMPT TO "SHOOT A CONSTABLE."

The Chinese who broke into a house in the Wanchi district attempted to shoot a constable with a revolver and finally jumped into Causeway Bay harbour when chased. He was remanded by Mr. Heselwood this morning, until Wednesday, on various charges.

AN INTRODUCER.

The Chinese who was charged with entering the cooling quarters of the Asiatic Petroleum Company yesterday, was this morning sentenced to two months' hard labour and four hours' stocks. Sergeant McDonald of Bay View Police Station prosecuted.

SOLICITORS' INTERPRETER CHARGED.

Lam Shin In, an interpreter employed in the firm of Messrs Holmes & Haywood, solicitors, was charged before Mr. J. N. Wood this morning with conspiring to obtain \$1,000 by false pretences from Lau Sai Sang.

Mr. W. B. Hind of Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton's office appeared to defend.

Detective Simpson proved arresting defendant at his employers' office 31 Queen's Road Central.

It is alleged by the prosecution that defendant and another Chinese not in custody arranged to get a woman to buy some property which was supposed to belong to the second Chinese. A document was drawn up and signed and afterwards was by Mr. Haywood. The document was a fraud.

The Magistrate remanded the case until Thursday, bail being fixed in the sum of \$3,000.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT CHARGED.

MANY ACCUSATIONS OF FORGERY.

The Piber, who was formerly employed as a clerk in the Education Department, was charged on remand before Mr. J. N. Wood this afternoon with forging the names of two Chinese pupil teachers on the Government pay sheet for \$20.

Mr. McI. Messer, Captain Superintendent of Police, prosecuted; Mr. Shenton, of Messrs Dawson, Looker, Deacon and Harston's office, defended.

The Captain Superintendent said [he appeared to state] that it was the intention of the Government to press the charge and that probably three other charges would be added.

The Magistrate intimated that he would treat the case as one to be committed for trial. He asked how many charges there would be.

Mr. Messer said there were two on the record and six more would be added.

The additional charges were for forging endorsements on cheques on various dates, amounting in all about \$90.

Lo Shui Lock, a pupil teacher, said he endorsed the cheques produced, both in English and Chinese.

The Magistrate: Your case Inspector Murphy, is that these cheques are forgeries?

The Officer: Will your Worship please ask him if he did not tell me it was not his writing?

Mr. Shenton objected. He did not think the Magistrate could treat the witness as a hostile witness. He could assure the Magistrate that the whole question of the cheques was a mere's nest. He had informed the Director of Education exactly what the position was. The endorsements were perfectly genuine, and though there might be something in the other charges, there was nothing to say about the cheques.

After further interrogation by the Magistrate, Inspector Murphy said they would have to abandon the charges in regard to the cheques.

The Magistrate: I wish you would work up your case properly.

Inspector Murphy: The cheques did not come into our possession until yesterday. Witness added that he did not sign the pay sheet and had not received the \$20 due.

Mr. E. A. Irving, Director of Education, gave evidence of issuing a cheque dated December 15th to Mr. E. Ralph, H. M. Inspector of Schools. The amount was \$136.67.

"Whose handwriting is in the body of the cheque?" asked Inspector Murphy.

Mr. Irving answered he expected it was the defendant's. He was quite familiar with his handwriting. Apart from its attendant circumstances, witness did not think he would recognise the writing as the defendant's.

A Chinese student teacher was called and said he did not endorse the cheque made out to him.

Mr. Irving said he signed the cheques in a book and the clerk took them out; it was part of the clerk's duty to hand over the cheques and to obtain a receipt. It would be quite regular for a pupil teacher to receive his cheque through the Headmaster.

Answering Mr. Shenton, Mr. Irving said the Treasury issued one cheque for the whole amount due to the Department, which was paid into his official account. Witness did not check the amounts, as they were checked by the Treasury.

The case was proceeding as we went to press.

GERMANY'S MAN POWER.

2,000,000 STILL IN RESERVE.

CAN GO ON TO FEBRUARY, 1917, BEFORE FIFTH FORCE BEGINS TO FAIL.

(BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF "THE TIMES").

London, February 9.

When a nation no longer has determined to persevere to the end in a great war, it is exhausting its supply of man, and can no longer maintain its strength in the field against enemies more fortunately circumstanced, it is driven to make peace on the best terms it can get, knowing that if it delays until strength is worn away it must accept any terms, no matter how onerous.

The question of German man power and casualties has therefore interested us all deeply from the first. But few of us have been in accord on this subject. We are not all agreed about the number of men that Germany has lost to fight, and we are even more divided about German losses. The German have all the elements necessary for exact calculation, but we do not completely possess them. For the Germans it is a problem of simple mathematics. It is not so for us. There is a wide margin for conjecture and supposition in our calculations. We find ourselves in the normal atmosphere of war, which is one of uncertainty, and we proceed to pick our way through the dim twilight as best we can. Here come in temperament, prejudice, and partiality. The widest estimates are given without one of us being able explicitly to contradict them.

For these reasons, most of us have not been able to attach more than relative value to the figures presented to us. We think that we know the number of males of military age which Germany possessed at the outbreak of war. We can even approximately distribute them amongst the various trades, professions, and occupations. But the maximum numbers which each trade can afford for purposes of war is a matter of estimation for us; we are not quite sure how many men have been sent abroad and how the military age we are not sure how many Germans liable to serve were abroad at the declaration of war, and are still unable to return home; and, in fact, our basis of calculation is not as firm as we could wish. But, though we are not sure about our figures, which few people have seen, and fewer still understand, we are not positive that they are inaccurate, and in any case they do not tell us the temporary and permanent losses from sickness, while the number of wounded actually returned to the front, and the number of men who have been sent to the rear, are matters of conjecture. Thus we see that on this point we can speak as *estimates* on this subject, and that the best estimate can only be an approximation to the truth.

When we endeavour to come to closer grips with this problem, we naturally ask ourselves how many men Germany has sent abroad to serve, and what proportion of men, in each of the grand divisions of occupations, can be taken for the Army. We then see that Germany had a little over 13,000,000 men between the ages of 18 and 45 when the war began, and we proceed to distribute these as best we can, according to the information at our disposal; for example, something under two and a half millions to agriculture, the same number to mining and metal working, and so on through all the various trades, and we find that the German Army from the last million or more men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon the railways, posts, and telegraphs, and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the German Army from the last million or more men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon the railways, posts, and telegraphs, and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the German Army from the last million or more men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon the railways, posts, and telegraphs, and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the German Army from the last million or more men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon the railways, posts, and telegraphs, and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the German Army from the last million or more men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon the railways, posts, and telegraphs, and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the German Army from the last million or more men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon the railways, posts, and telegraphs, and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the German Army from the last million or more men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon the railways, posts, and telegraphs, and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the German Army from the last million or more men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon the railways, posts, and telegraphs, and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the German Army from the last million or more men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon the railways, posts, and telegraphs, and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the German Army from the last million or more men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon the railways, posts, and telegraphs, and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the German Army from the last million or more men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon the railways, posts, and telegraphs, and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the German Army from the last million or more men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon the railways, posts, and telegraphs, and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the German Army from the last million or more men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon the railways, posts, and telegraphs, and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the German Army from the last million or more men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon the railways, posts, and telegraphs, and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the German Army from the last million or more men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon the railways, posts, and telegraphs, and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the German Army from the last million or more men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon the railways, posts, and telegraphs, and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the German Army from the last million or more men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon the railways, posts, and telegraphs, and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the German Army from the last million or more men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon the railways, posts, and telegraphs, and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the German Army from the last million or more men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon the railways, posts, and telegraphs, and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the German Army from the last million or more men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon the railways, posts, and telegraphs, and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the German Army from the last million or more men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon the railways, posts, and telegraphs, and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the German Army from the last million or more men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon the railways, posts, and telegraphs, and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the German Army from the last million or more men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon the railways, posts, and telegraphs, and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the German Army from the last million or more men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon the railways, posts, and telegraphs, and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the German Army from the last million or more men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon the railways, posts, and telegraphs, and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the German Army from the last million or more men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon the railways, posts, and telegraphs, and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the German Army from the last million or more men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon the railways, posts, and telegraphs, and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the German Army from the last million or more men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon the railways, posts, and telegraphs, and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the German Army from the last million or more men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon the railways, posts, and telegraphs, and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the German Army from the last million or more men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon the railways, posts, and telegraphs, and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the German Army from the last million or more men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon the railways, posts, and telegraphs, and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the German Army from the last million or more men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon the railways, posts, and telegraphs, and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the German Army from the last million or more men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon the railways, posts, and telegraphs, and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the German Army from the last million or more men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon the railways, posts, and telegraphs, and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the German Army from the last million or more men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon the railways, posts, and telegraphs, and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the German Army from the last million or more men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon the railways, posts, and telegraphs, and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the German Army from the last million or more men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon the railways, posts, and telegraphs, and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the German Army from the last million or more men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon the railways, posts, and telegraphs, and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the German Army from the last million or more men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon the railways, posts, and telegraphs, and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the German Army from the last million or more men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon the railways, posts, and telegraphs, and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the German Army from the last million or more men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon the railways, posts, and telegraphs, and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the German Army from the last million or more men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon the railways, posts, and telegraphs, and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the German Army from the last million or more men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon the railways, posts, and telegraphs, and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the German Army from the last million or more men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon the railways, posts, and telegraphs, and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the German Army from the last million or more men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon the railways, posts, and telegraphs, and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the German Army from the last million or more men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon the railways, posts, and telegraphs, and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the German Army from the last million or more men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon the railways, posts, and telegraphs, and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the German Army from the last million or more men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon the railways, posts, and telegraphs, and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the German Army from the last million or more men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon the railways, posts, and telegraphs, and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the German Army from the last million or more men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon the railways, posts, and telegraphs, and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the German Army from the last million or more men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon the railways, posts, and telegraphs, and the telegraphs, while, from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous. If we attributed to the German Army from the last million or more men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and to most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who

THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE BATTLE OF VERDUN.

IF VERDUN IS NOT CAPTURED.

ROTTTERHAM, Mar. 16.
A neutral who has arrived here from Berlin says the people are convinced that the Verdun offensive is an attempt to end the war. Officers say openly that Germany cannot endure it much longer. If trench warfare continues the soldiers will no longer be the kids of the public. It is impossible to exaggerate the longing for peace. If Verdun is not captured it will be the most terrible blow Germany has yet suffered.

WHAT GERMANY IS NOW FIGHTING FOR.

PARIS, Mar. 16.
The Portuguese Minister who has been recalled from Berlin says that the former bellicose spirit in Germany has been succeeded by weariness and apathy. Now, only the necessity for peace is discussed. The Germans are fighting for a loan which, for them, is an enterprise which is formidable and most decisive and perhaps the last.

FRENCH GENERAL SATISFIED WITH THE POSITION.

PARIS, Mar. 15.
Deputies who have visited Verdun state that the French motor-transport is working splendidly and is much more flexible than railways, of which the Germans have fourteen. General Pétain said that a lead was now off his mind and he was certain of success.

A French official announcement states that a third of some of the German regiments at Verdun of the 1910 class and the French 1910 class have not yet been in action.

GERMANS FROM VERDUN.

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 16.
Remnants of a German regiment which was stranded at Verdun have arrived in Belgium to rejoin their units. Many made a dash to escape towards Holland. They say their experiences were most ghastly. It was impossible to organise regular transport of the wounded.

Reinforcements and much material have been sent to Verdun from Belgium.

BOMBARDMENT SLACKENED.

PARIS, Mar. 16.
West of the Meuse the bombardment has appreciably slackened during the course of the day.

On the front, Bethincourt-Cumieres no infantry action has been reported.

There is somewhat greater activity on the right of the Meuse in the region of Vaux-Danloing.

Some grenade skirmishes have been fought by our advanced parties on the slopes east of Fort Vaux.

Villages at the foot of the heights near the Meuse in Woivre have been bombarded.

Our artillery has been active on the whole front, particularly east of Bois-Aville where it dispersed an artillery convoy, and north of Fresnoes where it caused a strong explosion in a German battery.

Enemy trenches at Hetsas, Lange-marey, Belgium, were effectively shelled.

We bombarded the approaches of Villers-aux-Bois, north of the Aisne, and attacked and occupied a German trench south of St. Souplet, in Champagne, taking prisoners.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, Mar. 16.
A communiqué says:—
Last night we made a small raid south of Verlorenhoek with satisfactory results.

Today there has been mutual artillery activity about Huluch, Ploegsteert and Ieper, and many aerial combats.

A determined attack on one of our reconnaissance was driven off.
A hostile observation balloon was attacked by bombs and forced to descend.

ITALIAN FRONT.

SEVERE FIGHTING.

ROME, March 15.
Severe fighting on the Italian Front in consequence of Italian attacks are recorded in Rome and Vienna communications.

The latter admits that the Italians penetrated Austrian trenches at Isarco after hard fighting and mentions an Italian air attack at Trieste.

The Italian communiqué says artillery and infantry fighting resulted in progress in the Pizzo Basin.

MESOPOTAMIAN CAMPAIGN.

ADVANCED TURKISH POSITION.

LONDON, March 15.
It is officially reported from Mesopotamia that General Lake reports that a column was sent on March 11 to drive out the Turks from the advanced position they occupied on March 10.

They bayoneted a considerable number of Turks and then withdrew with two officers and 30 men prisoner.

EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

PURSUIT OF THE ENEMY.

LONDON, Mar. 15.
General Smuts reports that our troops occupied Mond on March 13, just not pushing on to Arusha, which it is believed the Germans have evacuated.

The enemy appears to be retreating rapidly southward, a movement which is greatly assisted by the Tanga Railway.

Numerous rivers somewhat hindered our pursuit.

Further evidence of the severe defeat inflicted on the enemy at Kitevo is still being received. A search over the brush-covered hills revealed a great number of dead and three machine-guns. Another gun, which had been abandoned in their retreat, was found.

FLIGHT OF THE SENUSSI.

GENERAL PEXTON OCCUPIES SOLLUM.

LONDON, Mar. 15.
It is officially reported that General Pexton occupied Sollum yesterday. The enemy threw up their ammunition stores on Monday and offered yesterday only a slight resistance.

The enemy were pursued by armed motor-cars, cavalry and the camel corps. Twenty-eight prisoners, including three officers, were taken.

Nine machine-guns were captured and about 50 of the enemy, including three officers killed.

Their camp is "in our hands. A quantity of gun ammunition, over a quarter of a million rounds of rifle ammunition and a hundred rifles have been destroyed.

THE CALL TO MARRIED MEN.

LONDON, Mar. 16.
It is stated that the second call to married men has been postponed to a date not yet fixed.

AN APPEAL BY LORD KITCHENER.

LONDON, Mar. 15.
In the House of Lords, Lord Kitchener affirmed that even if all the anticipated bachelors, enlisted, the men must be trained. Many married men would still be required during the next few weeks, therefore he appealed to the married men to place patriotism before personal considerations. We must not rest until all possible bachelors are secured.

CANADA AND CONSCRIPTION.

OTTAWA, Mar. 16.
In the Senate Lord Shaughnessy stated that many of the Recruiting Leagues favoured modified conscription.

ADMIRAL YON TIRPITZ RESIGNS.

COPENHAGEN, Mar. 16.
Admiral von Tirpitz has resigned. Admiral Capelle has been appointed as his successor.

DUTCH LINER TORPEDOED.

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 16.
The Dutch liner Tabania, 14,000 tons, which left Amsterdam for Buenos Aires, has sent a wireless message saying she is sinking. Destroyers have steamed out of Flushing and a steam tug-boat from The Hook of Holland, at rescue work.

LATER.

The Tabania is now near the Noorhinder Lightship.
The latest telegram says she was torpedoed.

BRAZIL AND GERMAN SHIPS.

LONDON, Mar. 15.
Reuter learns that Germany will not negotiate with Brazil regarding the German ships, numbering 30, refuting in Brazilian ports.

A NATIONAL CABINET FORMED IN PORTUGAL.

LISBON, Mar. 15.
A National Cabinet has been formed with Sr. Almeida as Premier. A Ministry of Labour, Food and Supply will be created.

THE DECLINE OF THE GERMAN MARK.

NEW YORK, Mar. 16.
There has been another sensational decline in the Mark to 144.
The New York Herald says the continued decline of the Mark, despite the efforts of the German financiers to artificially check it, reveals the world's perception of Germany's impending financial and military collapse.

1918 CLASS OF AUSTRIAN RECRUITS.

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 16.
Austria is calling up her 1918 class of recruits.

GERMANY AND RUMANIA.

BUCHAREST, Mar. 16.
The German Minister is returning to Berlin.

CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATE REDUCED.

LONDON, Mar. 14.
The Civil Service estimates show a decrease of a million and a half.

THE PREMIER.

LONDON, Mar. 15.
Mr. Asquith had a good night.

LORD CURZON.

LONDON, Mar. 16.
Lord Curzon is progressing slowly.

ARMY PROMOTION.

LONDON, Mar. 16.
The promotion of Colonel Cadell of the Indian Army, to the rank of Temporary Brigadier is announced in the Gazette.

THE NEW VICEROY.

LONDON, Mar. 15.
Lord Chelmsford, hitherto Their Majesties at Buckingham Palace.

BOMBAY'S ELECTRICITY SUPPLY.

TRANSFER OF CONTROL FROM LONDON.

LONDON, March 16.
At a meeting of the Bombay Electric Supply Co. a resolution was passed by a majority representing 80,000 shares, in favour of the transfer of the control of the Company's affairs to Bombay.

Sir E. C. Olivant, who presided, said the Board felt that the interests of the Company were likely to suffer by the transfer, and consequently they could not take the initiative in recommending the proposals.

Mr. Turner, in proposing the transfer, said it would save £217,000 in income tax alone.

TROUBLE AVERTED.

A little cold and sore throat of yours must be checked at once, or it may develop into something worse. Take a few doses of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy; your trouble will soon vanish. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

AMERICA'S WAR IN MEXICO.

TWO YEARS' CAMPAIGN PREDICTED.

NEW YORK, Mar. 16.
Military experts predict a two years' campaign in Mexico. They anticipate that thousands of troops will descend on Mexico to fight against the Americans.

They point out that 12,000 American troops are already mobilised on the border, and that probably the whole mobile army of 25,000 will eventually be engaged.

General Villa is reported to be retiring to the mountains where he will employ guerrilla tactics.

NEW YORK, Mar. 15.

The American troops entered Mexico near New Columbus.

NEW YORK, Mar. 16.

General Pershing's entire force has crossed the border and has joined Carranza's forces.

THE AMERICAN ARMY.

TO BE BROUGHT TO FULL STRENGTH.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 16.
The House of Representatives, with one dissent, passed the joint resolution authorising the President to bring the regular army up to full strength, namely 120,000.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 16.
The War Department announces that the Panama Canal will be re-opened on April 15.

RUSSIAN SITUATION.

EFFECT OF OFFENSIVE IN THE BUKOVINA.

Mr. Hilbert Daloz, in his weekly review of the war in "Land and Water," devotes a portion of his article to a consideration of the Russian offensive in Volynia and the Bukovina. He writes:—

The moment the Austro-German attack just south of the Pinsk marshes, in the region of Cartorysk, developed, the Russians countered heavily by thrusting north of the Rumanian border from the Bukovina. They began a violent offensive for the possession of the heights immediately above Caracowitz, the capital of the Bukovina defended by very strong and continuous Austrian entrenchments which reach up northward to the neighbourhood of Buczacz and follow the nearly north and south.

At the same time or immediately afterwards, another separate offensive of the Russians towards Buczacz developed. At the moment of writing these two offensives in the south have become much the biggest part of the activity along all the southern portion of the Russian line. Each side claims comparatively small numbers of prisoners. There has been a slight advance of our Allies along their two main lines of attack, but much is to be said for the conclusion that the war has yet developed.

It is, perhaps, not too much to suggest that the real object upon the Russian side of this new offensive, which has thus suddenly attracted the attention of Europe, is for the moment to compel a corresponding concentration of troops upon the enemy's side, and that with an object quite as much political as strategic.

RUMANIAN FACTOR.

If we recollect how matters stand in the Balkans; if we further recollect that Rumania is the great unknown factor, and that the Russian army would make all the difference to the immediate future of the campaign, one way or the other from the three factors of its position, its numbers, and its freshness; if we add to all this a consideration of the main truth which every General Staff in Europe has first in mind, the enemy's anxiety in the matter of numbers—shall we see the purpose of such an offensive as Russia has apparently undertaken, though perhaps only local and temporary, upon the northern end of her line?

Russia in Bessarabia threatens to some extent the enemy position in the Balkans. It is all very well to say that we do not believe Rumania will allow a march through the Dobruja, or that so considerable Russian forces are massed near the mouths of the Danube, but the mere fact that Russia can undertake these quick strikes against the enemy's Bulgarians and Austro-Germans on the watch and under the necessity of leaving troops watching the frontier. Meanwhile, along comparatively short lines of communication in Bessarabia, Russian forces can strike at the throat either end of the comparatively short area. The Russians, by a vigorous offensive, or even by the mere massing of troops, can compel considerable agitations on the part of the enemy. They can inflict wastage upon enemy units—and he fears wastage no more than anything. But it is improbable that they can as yet advance seriously. Remember the conditions.

An advance against a strongly and continuously entrenched position involves very heavy preliminary artillery preparation. The Russians have not yet, it may be presumed, a full equipment, as compared with the enemy's provision. Even if they had, the function of this arm in modern warfare depends mainly upon motor transport. But motor transport in Volynia and Bessarabia at this moment at least means transport of very heavy material—is almost out of question.

A LIFE SAVER.

IT is safe to say that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has saved the lives of more people and relieved more suffering than any other remedy in existence. It is known all over the civilized world for its speedy cure of colic in the stomach, diarrhoea and all intestinal pains. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

BATTLE OF VERDUN.

THE LATEST ENEMY EFFORT.

PARIS, March 16.

A semi-official communiqué states:—
The enemy's whole effort yesterday at Verdun was directed on a narrow front of three miles between Bethincourt and Cumieres, which is dominated by Morhommie Hill, and the conquest of this singularly embarrassing position necessarily tempted German tactical ambition. The action continues at two points of the trenches where the Germans gained a footing, which are scarcely half a mile apart, and probably we have already re-taken these places. Briefly, the day was satisfactory, the Germans not progressing, and it is confidently expected that the balance of strength will be destroyed to the detriment of the enemy, who is recklessly expending himself.

FRENCH RECAPITULATED LOST ELEMENTS OF TRENCHES.

PARIS, March 16.

A communiqué states:—
West of the Meuse the Germans have made no further attack. The French counter-attacked between Bethincourt and Cumieres with grenades and bayonets and retook a portion of the elements of the trench occupied by the enemy towards Hill 265. We hold Bethincourt, Morhommie Hill, the southern edge of Cumieres Wood and the village of Cumieres. The bombardment has continued intensely on the whole sector, being energetically answered by our batteries.
There has been only an intermittent cannonade east of the Meuse and in Woivre.

RECRUITING PROBLEMS.

SUPERFLUOUS SINGLE MEN TO BE SECURED.

LONDON, March 16.

In the House of Lords, during a debate on the subject of recruiting Lord Derby said it was obvious that there must be exceptions to the rule that single men should go first, but he was convinced that the new Cabinet Committee was doing its best to make available for the army all the superfluous single men in the country. The munition workers were on a different footing, because it would be fatal to disorganise the munition workers at the present time.

MILITARY HONOURS.

LONDON, March 16.

A Gazette announces that the D.S.O. has been awarded to Captain S. E. Apthorp, 96th. Berar Infantry, and to Captain A. H. Fikes, 8th Gurkhas. Military Crosses have been awarded to Captain H. W. Goldfrap, 103rd. Mahrattas; Lieutenants W. A. Hinds, 103rd; Mahrattas; and E. C. Staples, 11th. Rajputs; and to 2nd. Lieut. J. P. Wood, Indian Army Reserve.

SIR MATTHEW NATHAN.

Our London correspondent writes:—
Your former Governor is under the fire of criticism. He is in Dublin, and as nobody but an Irishman can get a clear notion of a row there, I will give the story from the pen of an Irish correspondent.

He writes:—A much-discussed person in Irish affairs just now is Sir Matthew Nathan, Under Secretary at Dublin Castle. Sir Matthew Nathan's appointment dates from before the war. He came from foreign lands, in order, as popular opinion alleged, to prepare Irish finances for the advent of Home Rule. When the war broke out, Sir Matthew became the chief object of attack of the minority which criticised the policy of the Irish party in according a full support to the British Government. Someone had to fit the part of Tyrant, and why not this stranger? It was impossible to persuade the public that Mr. Birrell was an aggressive opponent of Irish Nationalism, and so the arrests of Irish Volunteers etc., were charged to Sir Matthew, of whose personality little was known. Then, when the question of Irish rearmament arose the Under Secretary found himself faced with a new foe more powerful than the Sinn Féin in the shape of the "Daily Independent." Mr. William Murphy's organ, Mr. Murphy's political ally in the ranks of the Under Secretary, and it may be that bigoted influences are at work.

"But what Sir Matthew has done wrong it is impossible to say. No evidence is offered that he is responsible either for the 'Arrests' under the Defence of the Realm Act for the recent ride upon minor Irish services. The attacks—with which the official Nationalists have not associated themselves—will nevertheless persist. Sir Matthew has made one public utterance of note since he came to Dublin. It was harmless enough, one would think, though interesting. 'A Jew' born in Ireland he said 'is as good an Irishman as any other Irishman'—Catholic or Protestant."

We have received from the Representation for British Manufacturers, Limited, London, Shanghai and Hankow, a striking calendar for the current year. The founders of this association are:—Sir William Arrol and Co., Ltd., Glasgow and Duxey Ltd., John Brown and Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Cable and Cables Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Ltd., Dorman, Lang and Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Ltd., and Sons, Ltd., R. and W. Hawthorn, Leslie and Co., Ltd., Hull; and C. Ltd., W. S. Joyce, Ltd., Simon Carves Co. Ltd., Ltd., Ltd.

OUR CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

ITS MOST MODERN AND UP-TO-DATE. ALL THE LATEST BOOKS BY THE BEST AUTHORS. FRESH ARRIVALS EVERY MAIL. THE PURCHASE OF ONE BOOK AT ONE DOLLAR ENTITLES YOU TO BECOME A MEMBER. BOOKS BOUGHT CAN BE EXCHANGED, AS FREQUENTLY AS THE READER WISHES, FOR ANY OTHERS IN STOCK ON PAYMENT OF 20 CENTS CASH.

QUEEN'S DISPENSARY.

HARPER & Co., Ltd.

TEL. 492.

31, Queen's Road Central.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE OLIVE TANNERS IN HONGKONG.

Diss Bros.

No. 2, WYNDHAM ST. (Lower Street) HONGKONG.

A handy lad with a hammer can do it well! But we employ men who are experts to demonstrate the best way to use

"MALTHOID"

These men have learned from experience and will give you the benefit of their experience

FREE!

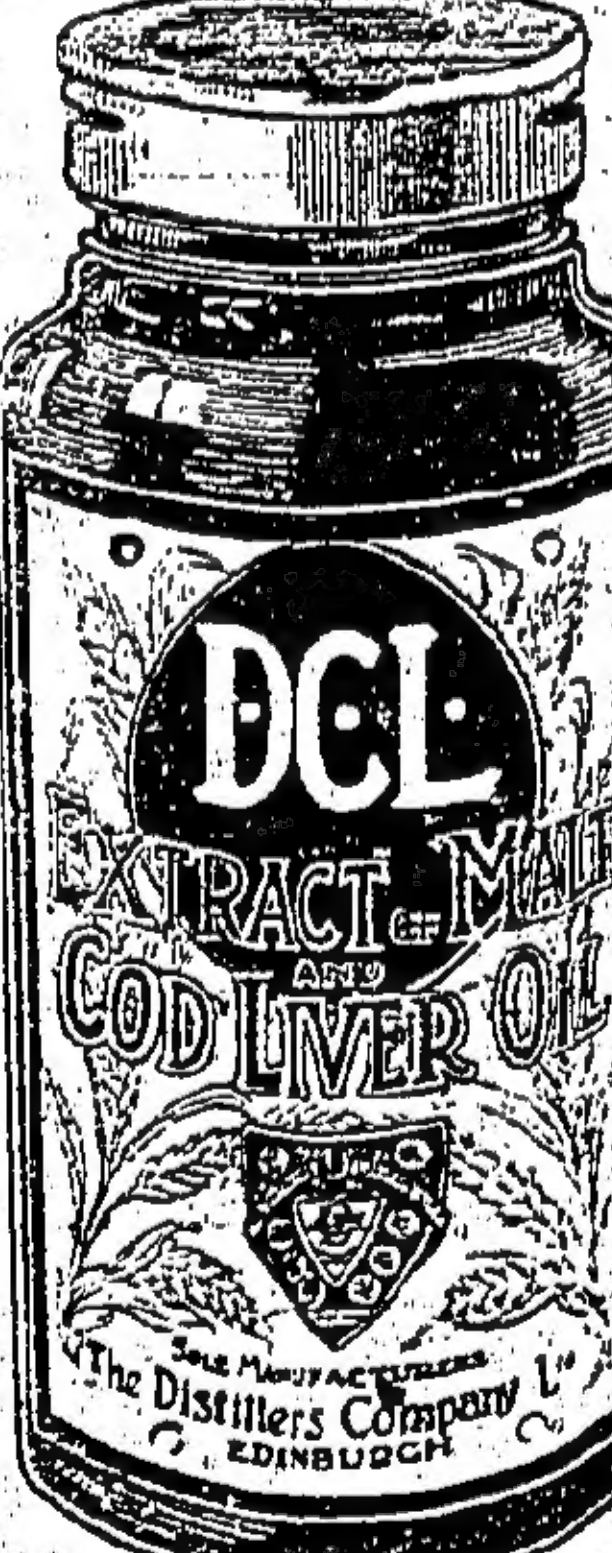
It will make a great difference in your roof!

CHEAP! CLEAN! WATERPROOF! "MALTHOID" LIGHT! SAFE! SNOWPROOF!

Agents, BRADLEY & Co., Ltd. HONGKONG.

"D. C. L." Malt Extract with Cod Liver Oil

Is made from the finest selected Barley and malted with the greatest care on the Company's own premises.



THE DISTILLERS COMPANY, LTD. EDINBURGH.

Price per 1 lb. Jar - - - \$1.00
" " 2 lb. Jar - - - \$1.80

SOLE AGENTS: GANDE, PRICE & Co., Ltd. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

Tel No. 135.

To-day's Advertisements

GOUDONS FOR SALE
Nos. 123 & 127, Wanchai Road.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Liquidators.
Rafter, Brocklebank & Co.
Hongkong, March 13, 1916.

LIST OF UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS
LYING IN THE EASTERN EXTENSION, AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO'S OFFICE AT HONGKONG.

Address Station From
Changshingchong... Put Louis.
Dickson... New York.
Fongit Ck Wing... Magdalen.
Fongit Ck Wing... Sydney.
Kijuro Nakano... Thursday Island.
Lopes, Hongkong Hotel... Macao.
Shan Wong Shek Ki... Charles Town.
Toscochi Alexander... Manila.
L. Yung... Coffs Harbour.
Yohayuen... Melbourne.
J. M. Beck, Superintendent.
Hongkong, March 17, 1916.

GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.
OF DENMARK.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Date Received From Addressed.
2nd Feb. Army... Nagsomlin.
2nd Feb. Shanghai... Chongkumang.
12th Feb. Tokyo... Ackland.
25th Feb. Army... Fickelshun.
4th Mar. Shanghai... Chongkumang.
6th Mar. Shanghai... Chongkumang.
15th Mar. Kobe... Kashiwara Mitsui.
15th Mar. Kobe... Kashiwara Mitsui.
Hongkong Station.
A. B. SORESENSEN.
Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong, March 17, 1916.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY.
HONGKONG DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

MARCH 17, 1916.—A.M.

Station.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Wind.
Wanchow	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Namato	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Hakodate	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Yokohama	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Kobe	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Osaka	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Kyushu	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Manila	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Swatow	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Shanghai	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	—
Amoy	30.00	79.8	75	W	2	